

Doctors warn that breast cancer is still seen as a white woman's disease

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Clinicians and researchers at Queen Mary University of London and the Homerton Hospital are encouraging black women to visit their GP if they notice any changes in their breasts. The call comes following the publication of a Queen Mary research paper which shows that among black women, breast cancer is often still perceived as "a disease of whiteness".

The study, published in *Social Science & Medicine*, is based on a series of 20 focus groups with 100 black [women](#) aged between 25 and 50. The women reported a relatively low level of awareness about the prevalence of [breast cancer](#) among black women, and referred to "the whiteness of the media coverage of [breast](#) cancer".

Since the introduction of new therapies and the National Health Breast Screening Programme in 1988, deaths from breast cancer have declined by 40 per cent. However, despite huge progress in detecting and treating breast cancer, there are still significant disparities in mortality rates, according to Stephen Duffy, Professor of Cancer Screening at Queen Mary.

"I think with black women there is a tendency to forget they are at a similar risk of breast cancer, slightly lower compared to [white women](#), but it has been noticed they sometimes get a faster growing type of cancer. So it's all the more important to catch it earlier and get it treated," says Professor Duffy.

While breast cancer incidence is lower among black women in the UK, survival rates are also lower. Up to the age of 45, a black woman is about as likely as a white woman to develop breast cancer, after which the risk among black women does not increase in the same way as it does in white women. However, for black women who do develop the disease, they are more likely to develop it at a younger age than their white counterparts and it is more likely to be oestrogen

receptor negative and therefore more aggressive.

Dr. Markus Ornstein is a retired consultant breast surgeon, and honorary Senior Lecturer at Queen Mary. He says: "There's good evidence now that young black women get more advanced and difficult to treat breast cancers. Breast cancer is more common in white women certainly, but when it occurs in black women they are younger and tend to have a more aggressive type. If you're concerned, then there is no place for ifs or buts: you have to get examined. The vast majority of the lumps we see are not cancer – but that's not a reason to stay silent and hope for the best. Look out for changes in your breasts, and don't hesitate to go to your GP."

Lucy Carter is a GP in Hackney, in East London. She says there are often cultural barriers, including a stigma about cancer, that prevent black women from coming forward.

"I think as a GP it's really important that black women do come to the doctors as soon as they are concerned about any symptoms. GPs are here to allay their concerns, examine them and we are always open. We know that [black women](#) may come in a little later over concerns about [breast cancer](#), and they may have a more aggressive form—we really do need to pick these cases up earlier. The door is open, do come and do not be afraid. We are your first port of call."

More information: Tim Brown et al. Fear, family and the placing of emotion: Black women's responses to a breast cancer awareness intervention, *Social Science & Medicine* (2017). DOI: [10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.10.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.10.037)

Provided by Queen Mary, University of London

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